Amnoements Co-Night.

RIJOU OPERA HOUSE—S.—" Orpheus and Eurydice."
CASINO—S.—" The Merry Wat.
CHICKERING HALL—S.—Lecture.
DALY'S THEATRE—S.—" The Country Girl."
CRAND OPERA HOUSE—S.—" Boarding House."
MADISON SOFARE THEATRE—S.30.—" Appine Roses."
METROTOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—S.—" Hamiet.
NEW FARK THEATRE—S.—Minstrols.
NEW YORK COMEDY THEATRE—S.—"Peck's Bad Boy."
NIBLO'S GARDEN—S.—" Storm Beaten."
STAE THEATRE—S.—" Virginus."
THEATRE—S.—" Virginus."
THEATRE—COMIGNT—S.—" Cordella's Aspirations."
UNIVERSITY CLEB THEATRE—11—Readings.
WALLACK'S FREATRE—S.—" Lady Chare.
WALLACK'S FREATRE—S.—" Le Voyage en Suisse."
57H AVENUE THEATRE—S.—" Princess Ida."
14TH STREET THEATRE—S.—" Hobbies."

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NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 10.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FORFIGN.-General Graham has announced his intention of marching against Osman Digma on Tuesday. — The betting on Bubear and Ross Comte de Paris, ==== A newspaper in Spain has been confiscated on account of attacks upon the King. - Officials of Montreal have robbed the city of \$25,000 in the last year. === The Governor-General of the Dominion has received threatening letters from Femans of Chicago.

Domestic .- It is stated that the Morrison bill will not be reported to the House to-day. = Friends of the Postmaster-General deny that he is trying to succeed Judge Drummond. - An unfifteen-year-old boy committed suicide at Lexing- Governor before the close of the week. ton, Ohio. - The City Marshal of Wilmington, Ohio, was killed by a drunken prisone storm of sleet did much damage in New-England.

CHY AND SUBURBAN.-It was learned yesterday that a negro coachman had gagged and bound a young woman in the Sloane flats on Saturday night and robbed the apartments, ____ The officers of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company spoke of the need of saving the Adiron-dack forests. — It was stated that paid in the Controller's office, the same as is a syndicate was negotiating the purchase of a controlling interest in The Commercial Advertiser. — done in the case of other departments. The controlling interest in The Commercial Advertiser. — contracting, auditing and paying power should to get 12 per cent, finally offered to lend trolling interest in // The Rev. Julius H. Ward gave the third of his lectures on the History of the American Episcopal Church, = Professor Felix Adler finished his course of lectures on Tenement-house Reform. The Central Labor Union protested against the outrage at Ridley's.

THE WEATHER-TRIBUNE local observations indreate rain, followed by colder, clearing weather the High License bill might well take prece-Temperature yesterday: Highest, 31°; lowest, 28"; average, 29%; ..

It looks as if there was need of an investigating committee in Montreal. Embezzlements by officials in the municipal departments there during the last year have been discovered which amount to \$25,000. It will possibly occur to some New-York officials that \$25,000 is a small sum for a city to get excited about.

The person or persons who sent an infernal machine to the Count of Paris must be as ignorant as they are malicious. The Count has never been popular except with his own faction of Orleanists. This attempt on his life will serve to endear him even to the followers of the late Count of Chambord. If the Socialists will only let this man alone he can never do them any harm.

People as a general rule do not buy drugs so often or in lots so large that they are particularly interested in the prices charged for them. The present contest, therefore, in the retail drug trade to keep prices up to a certain schedule does not greatly excite the public. The principal anxiety of the apothecaries' customers is to get their drugs and medicines pure. For this reason the firm that acquires the reputation of putting up only unadulterated goods and of filling prescriptions carefully seems likely to censure: succeed best in the long run, even if its prices are high. And yet it must be admitted that in certain of the so-called cheap drug stores of the city excellent wares only are sold,

No small benefit ought to follow the action taken yesterday by the New-York State Engineers' Union-an organization made up of men in charge of the stationary engines throughout this city. A committee was appointed to examine the condition of these boilers (there are 8,000 of them,) and also to find out if the en gineers running them are competent to do their work. The licensing of this class of workmen and the inspection of the boilers are in the hands of the Police Department; but judging from contradictory statements made in different official quarters of late, the work of supervision is not thorough. Now many of these boilers are under the sidewalks of our most crowded thoroughfares. Evidently, therefore, the general public has reason to hope that the engineers' committee will be able to lessen the possible dangers which threaten from below.

It is pointed out in our Albany letter that the Legislature shows a strange indifference toward the evils flowing from the present marriage and divorce laws of this State. This is due probably to the pressure of other important questions and to the fact that no delegations of citizens have gone to Albany to urge the lawmakers to adopt some remedial legislation. But Assem-

divorce laws are inadequate. This has repeatedly been made clear in the columns of THE TRIBUNE. Some of the legislators argue laration that a system of one-sided Free Trade that the root of the evil cannot be reached was ruining England, and resolutions were York State set the Nation a good example. attributing it to the enormous quantities of The immediate necessity is a statute which manufactured goods and food products imwould explicitly make it unlawful for a guilty divorced person to marry outside this State as ed over the conference, made an unequivocal well as within its limits. That would meet the suggestions of the Court of Appeals in the Van judicious imposts upon the manufactures of Voorhis case. Is there no Assemblyman or other countries on the ground that absolute Senator anxious to do himself the credit of Free Trade was a myth and that the whole proposing such a law?

The action of the Assembly to-night in regard will be awaited with painful interest by all well-informed residents of this State. The They are advised to return to a policy which prospect of the passage of some adequate bill which will save these woods from the destruction now being dealt out to them unfortunately is not bright unless the Assemblymen are more keenly alive to the interests at stake than they were last week. The measure now before them better one has not been provided. The socalled compromise bill arranged by Senator Lansing and the Chamber of Commerce Committee is infinitely better, and yet it has already been practically rejected by the Assembly, which seems to be under peculiar influences on this important question. Before our legislators at Albany vote on this matter finally to-night | Free Trade." we suggest that they read what the officers of the Delaware and Hudson Company have to say about the effect upon their canal of cutting away the woods in the Navesink. Their statements are printed elsewhere in this impression and are directly to the point.

DANGEROUS DELAY.

improved government of this city. It can only be done by concentrating their efforts on a few worthy measures. There are a multitude of bills relating to the subject now before the Legislature. No attempt should be made to consider effect any decided reform in the city governtheir passage at once. The minor ones can | turn now; make the most of it! wait. Bills such as that to lay out a park at Coenties Slip, or to regulate the height of buildings, or to permit uniformed firemen to ride free about whose opinions you can tell as many take precedence of important reform measures. If these are allowed to drag along until the last | friends of American labor. Then you will get weeks of the session they will run the risk of down on your knees to these same employers lost altogether.

The good work began last week in the passage of the Roosevelt bill to take from the Aldermen a tariff on wool and woollens, and in Massachuwill make the measure one of practical good at | you will rave and rant against free lumber. in London yesterday was even. - An infernal the beginning of the new Mayor's term. For After eating dirt in this fashion for some machine was found in a package addressed to the that purpose Senator Gibbs's bill, relating to months, you will learn what the employers and vacancies that may occur in offices to be filled workmen think about it. Then it will be their this year by the Mayor and Aldermen, should turn. be passed. It will end on February 1, 1885, the terms of all such new appointments. Mr. Gibbs's bill making the Controller elective, the Democratic party as much harm as one which has been introduced in the Assembly in an amended form, should likewise receive Hurd & Co. has already done. The man was a prompt and favorable consideration. The Civil Service bill, already ordered to a third reading successful attempt was made yesterday to find in the Assembly, is of great importance. Those Bogan Cash, the South Carolina murderer. - A three measures might well be sent to the

They should be followed by others of a similar character. The Dock Department should be their turn will come soon enough. placed on the same footing as other branches of the city government. It should go to the Board of Estimate for its appropriation, and no longer be permitted to expend \$3,000,000 a year subject to no supervisory power. The additional supply of water to the city, including that of the Bronx River, should all be placed in the hands of the Aqueduct Commission. And dence of any measures not yet introduced. Energetic work of this kind will enable the majority in the Legislature to make a record that will be of immense advantage to the party, and at the same time accomplish great and lasting public good.

ECONOMIC REACTION IN ENGLAND. Americans ought not to overlook one of the arguments advanced by English Liberals in favor of the Government during the recent crisis in the Commons. The Spectator, having steadily advocated for seven years a strong policy in Egyptian affairs, could not consistently defend the course of the Ministry. It could assert that the leaders of the Opposition were illogical in charging the Government with vacillation, but it was forced to admit that there had been "a perfectly mulish obstinacy in adhering to an erroneous conception of the facts." A defence which substituted for vacillation a consistent adherence to a theory that had been unsound from the beginning, and was utterly impracticable at every stage, was not calculated to aid the Liberal party in escaping the vote of censure. The attempt was made, therefore, to whip in the stragglers on grounds not connected with the Egyptian policy. This was one of The Spectator's appeals to Liberals to support the Government by opposing the

The return of the Conservatives to power would cer tainly mean a raising of various indefinite but passionate hopes that the policy of free trade was to be abandoned for a policy of retaliatory tariffs. We do not deny that Sir Stafford Northcote has carefully avoided committing himself to any policy so insane. But Lord Salisbury ha declared again and again that inquiry into the operation of what is generally known as free trade is only reasona

ble; Mr. James Lowther has gone in boldly for protection; Lord Randolph Churchill has spoten of a system of free imports with the utmost contempt, and has declared his belief that the free-trade policy is an utter failure; and such views as Mr. Ecrovd's are widely diffused through the Conservative party. Every one knows how maileable Sir Stafford Northcote has often proved in the hands of his go-ahead followers. And no one with the smallest political sague ity can deny that a change of Government now would lead to a very general hope of the partial restoration of a system of protection. It would be the first great blow at the policy of free trade to restore the Conservatives to power at the present time.

This cannot be regarded as a special plea inspired by partisanship. This declaration is made by a journal as conspicuous for its candor and independence of thought as for its ability and vigor. It is a confession that with the exception of Sir Stafford Northcote the leaders of one of the great political organizations have lost faith in the present economic policy of England. and that the return of the party to power would be accompanied by a partial restoration of the system of protection. That these are not extravagant statements can easily be proved by citations from the speeches and writings of Lord Salisbury and Lord Randolph Churchill, price for "spot," but sales have been very blymen and Senators ought not to wait to be and from the election addresses of Mr. Lowther, small, receipts and exports are small, and the

Free Trade. The speakers united in the decported daty-free. Lord Danraven, who presidspeech in favor of Protection, recommending world, England alone excepted, was in favor of high tariffs.

Americans are asked to abandon the economic to the preservation of the Adirondack forests system under which they have prospered as no other Nation on the planet has ever prospered. of the anthracite trade in the lake region is in their own experience has not worked satisfactorily, and which one Nation after another has given up until England stands almost alone. Before they decide upon so disastrous an experiment, they will do well to consider these evidences of a formidable reaction against Free is entirely inadequate. This is not because a | Trade in Great Britain. It will be fat-witted for them to renounce the American system at a time when English Conservatives are already striving to prevent the importation of American cattle get out of the way. as a means of encouraging home production-a genuine Protection measure clumsily disguised -and when an appeal to the constituencies may prove "the first great blow at the policy of

INSULTING WITNESSES.

It is your turn now, Messrs Democrats! You can insult and harry, as much as you please, these miserable persons who have been guilty of building up useful industry in this country. If they are employers, you can call them robbers. You can sneer to your heart's content at The Republicans can accomplish no better | their superlative folly in supposing that the work at Albany than that of providing for the National policy, by which they were induced to invest their money in costly works, would be permanently maintained. Or if they are workingmen you can call them serfs, and white slaves, and warn them not to vote on the same side with their employers next time. Contempt all of those measures. Only a few of them will for their arguments is to be expected. Of course you will continue to treat them as if you ment. The important bills should be put upon believed all their statements lies. It is your

Their turn will come in the fall. You will put up some candidate who has no opinious, or on elevated railroads, should not be allowed to falsehoods as you please. You will try to pass yourselves off as the original and only true coming out in an emasculated form, or of being and workmen, and beg their votes as a hungry cur begs for a bone. It will cost you no loss of self respect. In Ohio you will promise the old veto power over the Mayor's appointments setts free wool. In Iowa you will shout for should be followed this week by legislation that | free fences, and in Wisconsin and Michigan

Changing bills will do no good. No bill that any Democrat has wit enough to devise can do insulting sneer by Messrs Morrison, Mills, mere citizen, perhaps a laborer. But he represented somebody. He did not represent mere bar-room tricksters who get their living by hoisting so-called "statesmen" into places for which they are not fit. The men who were insulted represented American industry, and

MONEY AND BUSINESS,

The strange condition of business was curiously illustrated on Friday and Saturday. About \$6,500,000 gold went abroad; business not be vested in one Board. There is no reason | \$10,000 "flat." The banks reported a loss of why this exception should be made for the \$4,950,100 specie, and \$2,095,800 currency, Police Department. The work of bringing an and it was well known that their actual losses were still greater, because the loss of gold exported could not have affected the statement as much as half its amount, but the surplus above legal ratio of reserve to deposits is still \$12,820,675. At this date in each of the four previous years the reserve has been near the lowest spring level, ranging from about \$68,000,000 in 1881 to about \$72,000,000 in 1882, the amount in 1883 being about \$69,000,000 and in 1880 about \$70,000,000, but it is now over \$101,000,000. Last year the banks were close to their greatest deficit for the year and were over \$5,000,000 below the legal ratio of reserves to deposits; this year at the same date they still hold \$12,820,675 more than the legal ratio, and it would take three weeks of loss as great as that of last week to bring them down to last year's level, as to surplus, and over four weeks of losses at the rate of \$7,000,000 each week to bring down the cash to the amount held a year ago. Hence it is not strange that money is abundant and easy, and the market free from apprehension. The strange feature is that there is great abundance without any commercial or speculative activity to employ it.

Looking back, however, we find that for three years there has been amazing speculative activity, without warrant in corresponding expansion of legitimate trade. The speculation naturally burned itself out and came to grief. first in one branch and then in another, until at last there seems to be a healthy fear of attempting to "boost" prices without substantial reason in progress of legitimate business. Just now, Congress has "sat upon" legitimate business by threats of legislation, and so speculation waits. But notwithstanding the inactivity and the scanty demand for money, the Government mill continues to grind out more currency, and the superabundance, which so long stimulated unhealthy speculation, still continues to increase. More silver is added every week, and now the pond begins to run over, gold going out and silver and paper remaining, of course.

Speculation in stocks last week was so tame that it needs no comment. The conspicuous feature was inactivity rather than weakness, for the average price of forty most active securities was \$69 02 at the close on Friday, and \$68 96 at the close on Saturday, against \$69 09 at the close of the previous week. So slight a change in the average of prices, though there were considerable changes in some stocks, shows how purposeless and meaningless the market was. Yet this same state of things has its significance; there would be no lack of savage attacks to break prices, if a great proportion of the stocks that have value had not been gradually absorbed by investors, as some of the speculators have learned to their cost.

There is evidence, too, that much the same cause-a reaction from excessive and disastrous speculation-accounts for the present inactivity in other markets. Cotton has not changed in spurred on to the performance of their plain Mr. Ecroyd and other Conservative members. | tendency of what little speculation there is and dividends, 5 per cent ou income from mort-

duty. They know that our marriage and The Fair Trade Conference at Leamington seems to be toward lower prices. The speculawas a remarkable demonstration of hostility to | tive cliques that have been laboring so long to at high prices, after manipulating reports and markets for months, show signs of weariness, except by National legislation. Well, let New- adopted deploring the lack of employment and and prices settle down gradually in the absence of the expected foreign demand. It can no longer be denied that the earlier reports as to crops abroad were greatly colored in the interest of these cliques; the best proof that Europe is not starving is that Europe does not buy, but prefers gold to grain. Lard and provisions have been dull and lower, as is natural with corn abundant and cheap. Oil has vibrated about \$1 as a pivotal price, though closing strong at \$1 02. Coal has been materially affected by the competition of bituminous along the seacoast. The expansion expected to compensate, however, for any decrease in consumption on the seaboard. The market for dry goods has clearly improved, though the demand is still so cautious and restricted that no advance appears, and in low grade brown and bleached cottons there was some concession. Print cloths fell to 33g cents for 64x64s, and woollen goods sold freely only for good qualities and at low prices. The market for textiles is waiting for Congress to

DIME NOVEL WORK.

The work of the dime novel is being performed with even more than the usual success. The other day three boys robbed their parents and started off for the boundless West. More recently a lad in a Philadelphia public school drew a revolver on his teacher, and examination showed that seven other boys present were armed with revolvers and bowieknives. They had formed a secret brotherhood, their leader, the boy who pulled the pistol, having taken the terror-inspiring name of "Schnylkill Jack." They meant to set off in a little while for the West also, being consumed with a fine ambition to become cowboys. This sort of escapade is becoming common, and while no doubt there are many absord features about such boyish outclass of literature which is mainly responsible for all this folly is distributed all over the country in immense quantities, and it is distinctly evil in its teachings and tendencies. The heroes of the dime novel are almost always thieves, robbers and imnoral characters, and the heroines are no better. The stories abound with descriptions of brutality, crucity and dishonesty, when they do not go further and fare worse. Boys gather from them the idea that violence and trickery and immorality are ananly, and that the character to be admired is the bully and ruffan who knocks everybody about, and cuts throats right and left, and plunders sucessfully, and is hail-fellow with the thieves and

langerous classes generally. Through reading this pestilent stuff a great many boys are undoubtedly put fairly in the road to ruin. They insensibly acquire a crooked moral vision. They begin to deteriorate in their associations, They pine for opportunities to emulate the heroes they are reading about. Presently they are tempted to steal from their parents, friends or employers, to prepare for some preposterous raid, and then, hough they may be saved for the time, their are persuading themselves that this country is safcharacters have sustained a shock which is liable to weaken them permanently. It is difficult to deal dian name owners are beseeching their own Govern adequately with this evil because of the absence of | meat not to admit free coal from the United States tions, such as are at work in New-York, but proba- \$1,000,000 duty. Of the whole, 55 per cent was an bly the most effective remedies are in the hands of thracite and 45 per cent bituminous. Men who have parents and relatives, who, if they will only take | their eyes open see that the whole current of the the trouble, certainly toust be able to cut off the coal trade is changing. Beginning at Boston, it

supply in a large number of cases.

The habit of relying upon the State in such maters is in fact a bad one; and it is already far too former, it is said, getting rather the larger number prevalent. The State ought not to be called upon to do anything which can be better or as well done have been made so low that the Cumberland coal by private energy, and affairs concerning the is offered alongside in Philadelphia at \$3, but the family nearly all come within this category. When. Pennsylvania has also recently reduced its rate. A therefore, boys are being corrupted by the dime novel influences, it is in order to inquire what their land contracts have been made for New River coal, parents have been doing to protect them against shipped by the Chesapeake and Ohio, and from this vicious agency, and the parents ought not to be Newport News at \$1 25 to Boston, against \$1 25 encouraged to look to somebody else for relief from | @ \$1 35 for bituminous from Philadelphia, \$1 40 their unmistakable duties.

A CONTRAST FOR GRATITUDE.

verse in a friendly way, long enough to put some shipments of anthracite to the West; owners now of a letter to The London Times. From signs of the cold season he forecasts "a tempest on its way to Great Britain," which-in meteorologist phrase-'is likely to develop dangerous energy." this present sensible ferment of the social system with a secret spirit of revolution " ? Well, there is general neglect of active duty, and a refusal of passive sympathy as between man and man, chiefly concerning the responsibilities of wealth and the calls and cares of high position.

Furthermore, there are too many feudat magates auxious to live alone in the land, unmindful of moral responsibility, of kindness toward the poor, of liberal treatment of tenantry; not potent friends; not rich in local love. These latter are manifestly snicidal foes against their own worldly interests. Coming to details, there is excessive game preserving in the midst of a hungry and everincreasing population. "And is it not a hardship that workmen, debarred wholesome habitation on vast domains, trudge many a weary mile to and from the dav's labor as they can get no lodging nearer than some distant town ?"

Again, "Is it not an evil that thousands of families all the land over cannot preserve in their hovels the decencies of life or the possibilities of health from an enforced overcrowding, while so many square miles of man's common heritage in our little isles of the sea are kept without inhabitants through the selfish luxuriousness of sundry dominant lords, whose main wish it is to have as few uman beings as possible on their great estates, unless indeed, they happen to possess villages or townships filled to suffocation with the field-hands and their families driven into such stifling abodes from the open country ?

Such, in paraphrase, is part of the catalogue of avowed hardships threatening peritons consequences, affording practical force to the not illogical ccusations and invectives of the indignant and popular agitators. While yet there is given a quiet hour, the hull before the storm, let sundry of our magnates, urges this modern Jeremiah, hasten to conciliate public opinion by setting their estates in order. "The energy and honesty of his warning," says a prominent English agricultural journal, " is fully warranted by the grave circumstances-the glaring abuse of the landed social system."

As colors brighten by contrast, and "we know he object of desire by that which pains us," so the gloomy picture here presented may serve as a spur to singgish gratitude for the American breadth and freedom of a Government of the people, by the people, for the people; which accords right of life, iberty, and pursuit of happiness; and, because of vast natural resources, places not merely a cabined and confined tenant's habitation, but a whole farm within easy reach of the honest thrift of every citizen and of the oppressed of other lands as well -China alone excepted.

The schemes of the Communist are generally selfdestroying, but the French Communist generally has the most marvellous skill in devising ways to rain himself. Eleven deputies were recently charged with the duty of reporting a reform in taxation, and they gravely proposed to abolish all taxes on drinks, wines, spirits, and beer, and on paper, and to transfer the maintenance of local roads from the Departments to the National Government. To this pleasing scheme for the encouragement of wastefulness and drunkenness, they add an equally injurious mode of discouraging economy and thrift, for they propose, in order to make up the deficit, to put a tax of 3 per cent on rents, 412 per cent on all revenue from lands and houses, 4 (instead of the present 3) per cent on all other interest

get somebody to buy wheat and corn from them | farmers-about 60 per cent of the average rental value.

> proposed by the British Ministry at an early stage | years, of the present session of the Commons. The experiment was satisfactorily tested last year, two con plex measures, the Bankruptcy and Patents acts having been carried through the House after being exhaustively discussed by the Committee on Trade. At the present session, the Government are anxious to refer to the same committee measures relating to the protection of life at sea, and to the extension of the powers of the Railway Commission. The Committee on Law, which was unsuccessful last year, is now expected to dispose of bills relating to corrupt practices at municipal elections, and to the law on stolen goods. These four measures, if favorably reported from the standing committees, can be passed without being subjected to critical examination in Committee of the Whole House, In this way a great saving of time can be effected, and the Government may be enabled to force their three great measures through the Commons-the Franchise, London and County Government bills. The Opposition resisted the first proposals for the revival of the standing committees, and would be well pleased if they could dispense with them altogether. Legislative industry is a strong argument for keeping the Government in office. The Conservatives are opposed to a rapid dealing of the cards, when the trumps all go into the hands of the Liberals. They have, however, no excuse for struggling against the readoption of a commonsense system of legislation, which worked admirably last year.

The practical objection to indeterminate sentences is that they only substitute one arbitrary form for another, and that the proposed change affords more room for injustice even than the old system. No man can decide with any certainty when a criminal is reformed. Conduct in prison is never a safe criterion of reform. It has been recently declared by veteran superintendents of prisons that fre quently the most irreclaimable criminals behave the best in the penitentiary. To make prison behavior the test of reform is to make action in one direction the measure of what action would be breaks, they furnish cause for uneasiness too. The in a totally different direction. The adoption of such a method would inevitably lead to the prema ture release of many unreclaimed criminals, and the undue detention of others. The existing system does not pretend to attain anything like exact justice, but in the long run it works more equitably than indeterminate sentences could do.

NOTES ON INDUSTRY AND TRADE.

Igon.-Notwithstanding a real increase in the demand, such that the Thomas Company has booked orders for 89,000 tons since January 1, the market for iron does not change much as to price. Uncertainty about Congressional action has a most de pressing effect in many ways; it stops contracts reduces the demand to the minimum, makes producers willing to accept almost any rate that will barely prevent closing and dispersion of their hands, and prevents the reopening of furnaces now closed. At Phiradelphia, too, it is noted that South ern irons are much inquired for, but the supply is sold up for some time to come, Coal.-While antelliluvian members of Congress

fering for want of free coal from Canada, the Cana-

uniform legislation. A good deal can no doubt be and complaining that \$6,300,000 worth of coal was lone by vigilance and local preventive organiza- imported from this country last year, paying appears that several large mill contracts have been made for Cumberland and Clearfield coal, the from Baltimore, \$1.60 from Bay of Fundy, and \$2 25 from Cape Breton. Coming nearer, it is said that the New York Central has closed a contract for 100,000 tons with a Cumberland firm. At Mr. Martin Tupper lately dropped out of blank | for 100,000 tons with a Buffalo great preparations are made for increased ask \$1 to Chicago and \$1 25 to Dulnth, while ship pers bid 80 cents to Chicago and \$1 to Duluth. Turning next to Pittsburg, it appears that a coke combination has at last been formed which will un lertake to market the product for the smaller opera ors, and the coal miners are struggling to reduce he cost of mining to 3 cents at least. The reason is that the trades unions have made coal so costly that the Kanawha and New-River coals have captured many contracts at Cincinnati and other points on the Ohio hitherto supplied with Pittsburg coal, Meanwhile operators at Philadelphia rejoice in " favorable advices" from Chicago, and Milwanker markets say that if the authracite trade loses 3.000,000 tons in the East it will more than make ip for the less by gain in the lake region, and note n improving demand also from South Atlantic orts. But a "statesn au" in Congress solemnly easons that a removal of the duty of 75 cents per on on bituminous coal will bless the country to the extent of \$60,000,000 on the yearly output of 80,000,000 tons! The man really imagines that the duty makes the price all over this land. The Canadians who are importing coal from Pennsylvania could teach him something.

STEEL RAILS .- The official statement of the Iron and Steel Association shows that 1,295,740 tons of steel rails were produced in this country last year against only 64,954 tons of iron rails. Only 9,186 tons were open-hearth steel; 32,629 were Bessemer rails rolled in iron rolling mills, and 1,253,925 were Bessemer rails rolled in Bessemer works. The following comparison will be interesting and instructive. The quantities are in tons of 2,000 pounds:

Home-made. Imported. Am. steel.
 Steel.
 Iron.

 7,225
 499,489
 250,081

 412,461
 467,168
 287

 968,075
 493,762
 290,689

 1,355,519
 488,581
 386,321

 1,460,920
 227,874
 224,127

 1,295,870
 64,954
 38,977

For the last two months of 1883, after the price of American dessemer rails was reduced by the large hold the carbons. It has been running for thirty days on sales at \$35 by the Lackawanna Company, the imports of rails dropped to 514 tons in November, and 223 tons in December. The British production of steel rails in 1883 was only 1,097,174 gross tons, against 1,148,709 in the United States; in 1882 Great Britain made 1,235,785 gross tons, and the United States 1,284,067. But Great Britain makes about 76,000 tons more Bessemer ingets than this country, and sends part of them here to be rolled into rails.

SHE WEAVERS,-The ribbon weavers of Paterson have at last come to the conclusion that it does not pay to demand higher wages when all industries are prostrated, and that it pays still less to allow a iquor seller to go about threatening in their name to "beycott" merchants who are not willing to pay the liquor seller's claims against idle workmen. Whether the liquor seller had any authority from the workmen or not, his performance certainly tended to arouse feeling against them, and the workmen might " boycott " him without great harm to them-

ENGLISH RAILWAYS .- Sixteen leading railways in Gr at Britain earned during the last half of 1883 | to support our bill, but holds it under consideration \$3,747,780 more than in the last half of 1882, and this increase was almost equally divided between increased expenses and increased net revenue, the latter amounting to \$1,816,390, or 212 per cent. But there was an increase of 27g per cent in the miles run by trains-107,542,461 miles in the six months. The increase in traffic receipts was \$1,938,010 from passengers, \$849,405 from mer- We think we have improved very much on any bill that chandise, and \$1.148,980 from minerals, with a has yet been submitted to Congress. We make the u decrease in live-stock. The extension of miles most distinction between honesty and dishonesty-transoperated was less than 13 per cent, so that the re-

gages, 212 per cent on all salaries and peasions turn upon capital invested was rather better than above \$300 yearly, and 2 per cent on all profits of in the latter half of 1882. This result, in spite of the serious depression in many important industries, is one of much significance. The figures for the entire year, however, show slightly less favorable The appointment of standing committees has been results than those of either of the three previous

PERSONAL.

The Rev. Dr. C. G. Currie, rector of St. Luke's Church, Philadelphia, has reconsidered his resignation, recently tendered to the vestry, and will re-

Mrs. Astor did not sleep well Saturday night, but felt a little improved during yesterday. Word has been telegraphed her son, W. W. Astor, United States Minister at Rome, that his mother is out of danger but very weak.

"Calamity" Weller is one of the "country-look. Representatives in Congress. He has a roughly cut face, long black hair, and a short brown beard that apparently has been trimmed with a buzz-saw. When he speaks he slashes the air at spasmodic angles and yells out his words with all the emphasis his whole body can give.

M. Chevreul, the distinguished French savant, was recently much offended at a proposition to relieve him of his duties as director of the Gobelins manufactory and place him on the retired list Retired ? And why? Because of his age, they said Then he stormed more furiously than ever. Age! Why, he was only ninety-eight! Did they call that old? He would teach the babbling boys of fifty and sixty better things than that. Old, forsooth, and not yet a hundred! So they allowed him to retam his position. M. Chevreul is a tectotaller, a spare eater—taking only two meals a day and devoting only lifteen minutes to each because, he says, he cannot waste time in dining—seldom wears a hat, and works steadily twelve hours every day.

The story goes that when the Emperor William eard of the recent alleged appearance of the White Lady," boding death to one of the Hobenzollerns, he sent for his physician, who agreed to have a certain noted gipsy called in to prophesy. This was done, and the soothsayer said: "Sire, you will live to be a hundred years old. Your son, the Prince Royal, will not reign, but your grandson Prince William, be your immediate successor. Now, it is no secret that His Majesty manifests far more fondness for William than for Fritz, and so this promise of fifteen years more of life, and then to be succeeded by his favorite, pleased him vastly. "Boy," he cried to the sentinel at the door, "if you chance to see the White Lady' again, tell her to come back in lifteen years."

Montreal papers gave, during the recent carnival season, glowing accounts of Lord Lansdowne's visit to the great tobogganing hill known as Lausdowne Slide," and of the brilliant display of fireworks that greeted him on his arrival at the summit. It is now related that as a matter of fact se never went up the hill at all. On the evening appointed for his vist, it is said, he and Lady Lansdowne, Lord Melgand and a member of the Lausdowne snow-shoe club drove in a sleigh to the foot of the steps leading up the hill. But there was a great throng of people there, and the snow-shoe men determined to pilot his noble charges up the hill by another route. He endeavored to do so, but bill by another route. He endeavored to do so, but soon the three visitors were almost waist-deep in soft snow. They pinnged and floundered about nelplessly for a time, while far above the fireworks blazed and the crowd cheered—all unconscious of the sad plight of those for whom they were cheering. "Pretty way to treat the Governor-General," growled Lord Melgund, crawling out of a snow-bank; "where is the reception commit—"then he stumbled and "took a header" into another bank, Don't be angry, Melgund," said the Marquis; perhaps they couldn't help it." "Well, I'm not going to stay here any longer, anyway," said Lady Lansdowne, and she scrambled to the sleigh, followed in bad order by the others, and they went back to the hotel. mack to the hotel.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—Père Hyacinthe arrived here last night from Los Augeles. OMARIA, March 9,-Bishop Clarkson's condition is inchanged. No hopeful indications have been developed in the last twenty-four hours.

TALES ABOUT TOWN.

THE ROOSEVELT BILLS.

Chief-Justice Noah Davis.—I hope both the Roosevelt bills will become laws in the interest of order and a renovated City Government. Give the Mayor power with responsibility and he will not dare to prove recreant. No phase of temperance reform has ever frightened the liquor-sellers so much as a high license. It is an entering wedge driven by practical legislation which goes to the heart of the whole business. In the effort to make the class respectable you make it smaller. Also, it becomes more vigilant of its rights-and the liquor-seller has his rights under the present constitution of society. Putting the reduced force of dealers on police duty will, in my opinion, in a short time clean out the unlicensed dives with which our streets are now honeycombed. The great cities are not yet ripe for prohibition. It is folly and failure to attempt to enforce it in advance of a deep and well-diff. seen in Ohio, and in some of the small towns in this State I think the time is near at hand when a probititory law will be enforced in this city in obedience to the popular

TILDEN AND PROTECTION.

General Roger A. Pryor.-Tilden will be nominated by seclamation at the Chicago Convention. Will be accept ! He will. And Hendricks! That does not follow. There of Illinois. A free trade plank ? No, nor "tariff for reve nue only" either. The Democratic party is sick of growthe South swallow them. The Carolinas would bolt. men then, though we made equal haste to get at different ends of the same rope in the fug of war. The strongest ticket the Republicans could meet us with would be Blaine and Lincoln. But it will be a close fight.

A PROTECTIVE TARIFF TRIUMPH.

Ex-Goternor Curney, of Kansas. The election of a successor to Congressman Haskell was in an old district, elected three Congressmen in districts and four at large. The State has since been properly resistricted. The election of Senator Funston, after a contest in which protective tariff was the principal, in fact, the only issue, will have a wide influence in the West. It is a complete refutation of the claim that the farmers are for free trade.

Congressman Ru sell, of Massachuselts.-The free trade Democrats are much disheartened by the result in Haskell's old district in Kansas. They had anticipated an easy victory through a coalition, but found themselves badly defeated on the tariff issue in an agricultural section. I was out there during the canvass and know that the issue was purely on tariff.

ELECTRIC LIGHT FOR LOCOMOTIVE HEADLIGHTS. J. A. Long, Iron Manufacturer.—The latest application of electric lightis one of the most wonderful. Ever since its discovery railroad men and inventors have been trying to adapt it to use as a locomotive headlight. The trouble was in the oscillation of the great engine frame, which shook the earbons together. Some Ohio and In-diana men have invented a perfectly balanced lamp to the Pan Handle Railroad, between Bradford Junetion and Indianapolis, and has been a success. John F. Miller, superintendent of that division, told me it was perfect. It is run by a little engine and dynamo placed on the side of the locomotive back of the Westinghouse air brake. The engine is, of course, in constant motion, and fel direct from the botler by an eighth-of-an-inch tap. This invention will make travelling at night safer than in the day-time. The electric light will show an obstruction a mile away. Collisions mostly occur on curves, but the cone of light sent out from one of these headlights would pierce the darkness so far in a straight line as to be seen from any part of the curve. I am told that the Penusylvania Railroad purposes to put it on all their engines, It is the most important invention for railroads since Westinghouse air brake.

PROPOSED BANKRUPTCY LEGISLATION.

Daniel B. Robbins, the Chamber of Commerce,-The committee of which I am chairman reported a bankrupter bill to the Chamber of Commerce on Thursday, and it was ordered printed and that a copy be sent to each member of Cougress. This bill has closely followed the text of the Lowell bill, and the changes from that are simply the introduction of the main features of the latest English bankrupt law. The Chamber has not adopted or agreed There is great difference of opinion among the nine hundred merchants who compose that body as to the necessity of any law of bankruptcy, some being entirely opposed to it, while others are emphatically in favor of it. Our bull is restricted to traders-excluding all agricultural callings-which is necessary here because we can pass only a uniform law, and cannot limit the operation of law to commercial or special communities